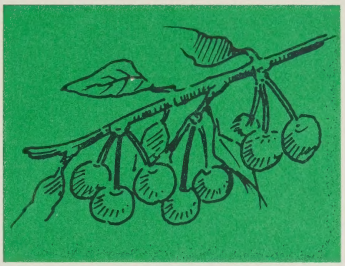
1976 FRUIT TREE CENSUS
Part II

Tender Fruits



Ontario
Ministry of
Agriculture
and Food

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FOREWORD

Every five years, a Fruit Tree Census is conducted by the extension horticulturists of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Such a census was conducted in 1976. The response from the growers to the questionnaire mailed to them is the basis for the data presented in this report.

The results of the 1976 census are being published in three parts. An effort has been made to include useful information on the various fruit crops. This publication shows the number of cherry (sweet and tart), peach, pear, and plum (European and Japanese) trees reported by the census. Another publication deals with apples and a third with grapes. This report should be of value to growers in deciding future plantings and to industry in making projections of future production.

Throughout the report, reference is made to the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys. Wherever possible, the format established in 1966 is followed in 1976, allowing for a direct comparison. In some cases, this comparison was also possible for the earlier census.

For purposes of this survey, the province is divided into the six districts as outlined in the map on the opposite page.

Every effort was made to make this report as complete as possible. It must be acknowledged, however, that it does not represent 100% of the tender fruit growers in the province. The number of growers reporting was down from the 1971 census. As in 1966 and 1971, an aerial survey is being conducted to verify the total acreage of the tender fruit crops grown in the Niagara Peninsula.

Appreciation is expressed to N. Roller of the Economics Branch who directed the tabulation of the census schedules and the preparation of the statistical tables; to S. Leuty and O. A. Bradt, Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario; to R. Wilcox, Soils and Crops Branch; and to K. Matthie and Elizabeth Fedorkow of the Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board for assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for this publication.

J. R. Rainforth, Chairman
Fruit Tree Census Committee

Map of Southern Ontario

DISTRICTS

1. **St. Lawrence Valley** – Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, and Ottawa-Carleton (Regional Municipality)
2. **Eastern Ontario** – Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham (Regional Municipality), and Victoria
3. **Georgian Bay** – Counties of Simcoe, Grey, Bruce, and Dufferin
4. **Central Ontario** – Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, Halton, and Hamilton-Wentworth (north of Hwy 99)
5. **Niagara** – Regional Municipalities of Niagara, Hamilton-Wentworth (south of Hwy 99), and the former Haldimand county
6. **Southwestern Ontario** – Counties of Brant, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, Huron, and the former Norfolk county

SECTION I — SWEET CHERRIES

Introduction

The cherry is the most common of all fruits in the north temperate zone. In North America, it is found from coast to coast. The cherry has been growing in North America for the past 300 years; the first New England orchards were planted in 1641. The cherry has been of commercial importance in Ontario for the last 85 years.

In 1883, the secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario stated that he did not believe cherries would be a worthwhile commercial venture in the Niagara Peninsula and that he would hesitate to advise the planting of cherries with a view to profit. By 1971, production reached 5,659 tons from a total of 114,009 trees. During the past five years, the total number of trees dropped to 94,597, a reduction of 17%. The 1976 production was only 932 tons due mainly to adverse weather at blossom and heavy rains during harvest.

Varieties

In 1915, the major sweet cherry varieties grown in Ontario were Governor Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Elkhorn, and Windsor. By 1943, the variety picture had changed and Black Tartarian, Victor, Napoleon, Schmidt, Windsor, Hedelfingen, Vernon and Velvet were the varieties widely grown in Ontario.

In 1976, there were only 35,908 trees in the 1 to 10 age group as compared to 50,599 trees in 1971. Therefore, the reduction in tree numbers is due not only to the removal of old orchards, but also to an increased reluctance to replant with sweet cherries.

The greatest reduction in tree numbers, using percentage, was Black Tartarian at 53%, followed by Schmidt, 45%; Windsor, 36%; Victor, 32%; and Napoleon, 31%. Hedelfingen and Vista (35031) are still the most popular varieties.

Production

Weather conditions during the blooming season affect cherry production more than any other factor. Cool, cloudy, or rainy weather normally stops cross-pollination by the bees, and the size of the resulting crop can go up or down on the basis of this single factor. Occasionally, late spring frosts may affect the sweet cherry crop because cherries bloom so early in the spring.

As in 1976, heavy rains during the harvest season can also ruin a high percentage of the sweet cherry crop due to bruising and splitting.

The total sweet cherry crop in 1976 was 932 tons compared to 3,728 tons for 1971. The five-year-average of 1971-75 was 4,064 tons.

Marketing

The sweet cherry crop tonnage sold to processors was the lowest since 1968, when only 543 tons were sold. In 1976, only 320 tons of sweet cherries were processed compared to the 1972-1976 average of 1,034 tons.

Purchases by the two distillers in Ontario increased in 1976 to levels greatly exceeding those of any other year due largely to the availability of off-grade cherries that could not be sold on other markets.

Sixty-six percent of the sweet cherry crop was sold on the fresh market in 1976, as compared to 70% during the period 1972-1976.

Discussion of Tables: Sweet Cherries

In **Table I,** farms reporting sweet cherry trees are classified according to the number of trees on the individual farms. The total number of farms reporting sweet cherry trees is down greatly from the 1971 census, but the relative importance of the six districts is unchanged. That most sweet cherry orchards are small is apparent with 671 of the 897 growers reporting less than 100 trees per farm, while only 87 growers reported more than 200 trees per farm.

The number of sweet cherry trees in the province classified by variety and district are presented in **Table II.** Niagara continues to be the main production area with 86% of all trees being in this area. Eastern Ontario shows the greatest change, increasing from 402 trees (0.35%) in 1971 to 1,989 trees (2.10%) in 1976.

Table III presents the data classified by variety and age group. Approximately 38% of the trees are between 1 to 10 years old, 34% are between 11 to 20 years, and 28% are 21 years and over. Hedelfingen at 25%, Vista (35031) at 13%, Schmidt at 9% and Windsor at 8% are the most important varieties numerically. There has been relatively little change in importance of varieties since the 1971 census.

Tables IV and **V** show the increased interest in sweet cherries in eastern Ontario, central Ontario and Georgian Bay, with a large majority of the trees in those areas in the 1- to 10-age group.

The Niagara data is presented in **Table VI** and because of the dominance of sweet cherry production in this area, the age grouping and variety picture in Niagara is very similar to that for the province **(Table III).** Hedelfingen, Vista (35031), Windsor, and Bing are the varieties most important numerically in that area. The reduction in the 1 to 10 age group from 44% in 1971 to 36% in 1976, reflects the overall decrease of interest in sweet cherries in Ontario.

Southwestern Ontario in **Table VII** has age distribution similar to the Niagara area. The main varieties are Hedelfingen, Vista (35031), Windsor and Venus.

Table VIII compares the 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 census. Tree numbers, which increased to a high of 142,218 in 1966, have declined below the 1956 level at 94,597. This is the lowest number of trees reported in the last two decades. Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Windsor and, to a lesser degree, Bing continue to decline since 1956.

Table IX shows the anticipated plantings and removals of sweet cherries during 1977 and 1978. Anticipated plantings are 136 acres and anticipated removals are 54 acres.

TABLE I — Farms reporting sweet cherries classified according to number of trees on farm

No. of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	1	8	11	4	135	64	223
11-100	—	—	2	3	394	49	448
101-200	—	—	—	—	127	12	139
201-500	—	—	—	—	51	9	60
501-1,000	—	—	—	1	16	2	19
1,001-2,500	—	—	—	—	3	1	5
2,501-5,000	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
5,001 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total Farms	1	9	13	8	729	137	897

TABLE II — Number of sweet cherry trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province	Variety as a % of total trees
Vega	—	—	—	—	1,569	39	1,608	1.70
Early Rivers	—	—	—	—	1,357	58	1,415	1.50
Vista (35031)	—	—	25	—	10,999	1,004	12,028	12.72
Black Tartarian	—	4	27	—	1,987	265	2,283	2.41
Viva	—	260	—	—	2,076	136	2,472	2.61
Venus	—	283	25	—	4,880	913	6,101	6.45
Valera (350427)	—	7	25	—	3,174	570	3,776	3.99
Victor	—	435	20	—	2,059	185	2,699	2.85
Schmidt	—	—	2	10	5,217	599	5,828	6.16
Bing	—	301	31	341	6,932	808	8,413	8.89
Vogue (35038)	—	—	—	—	1,322	98	1,420	1.50
Napoleon	—	—	3	7	1,902	120	2,032	2.15
Stella	—	292	—	—	393	—	685	0.72
Windsor	1	2	20	—	6,690	945	7,658	8.10
Vic (27026)	—	1	—	—	2,550	406	2,957	3.13
Hedelfingen	—	363	—	320	20,522	2,825	24,030	25.40
Van	—	41	—	—	2,457	565	3,063	3.24
Other Varieties	—	—	26	57	5,454	592	6,129	6.48
TOTAL	1	1,989	204	735	81,540	10,128	94,597	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.00	2.10	0.22	0.77	86.20	10.71	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of sweet cherry trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Vega	1,021	428	159	1,608	1.70
Early Rivers	215	645	555	1,415	1.50
Vista (35031)	5,015	5,827	1,186	12,028	12.72
Black Tartarian	185	541	1,557	2,283	2.41
Viva	2,099	306	67	2,472	2.61
Venus	3,061	2,695	345	6,101	6.45
Valera (350427)	3,022	640	114	3,776	3.99
Victor	1,192	770	737	2,699	2.85
Schmidt	1,058	1,565	3,205	5,828	6.16
Bing	2,259	2,882	3,272	8,413	8.89
Vogue (35038)	1,159	214	47	1,420	1.50
Napoleon	675	435	922	2,032	2.15
Stella	667	7	11	685	0.72
Windsor	675	1,497	5,486	7,658	8.10
Vic (27026)	1,147	1,538	272	2,957	3.13
Hedelfingen	8,434	9,110	5,986	24,030	25.40
Van	2,039	885	139	3,063	3.24
Other Varieties	1,485	2,149	2,495	6,129	6.48
TOTAL	35,908	32,134	26,555	94,597	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	37.96	33.97	28.07	100.00	

TABLE IV —Number of sweet cherry trees in the eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Vista (35031)	—	—	—	—	—
Black Tartarian	4	—	—	4	0.20
Viva	260	—	—	260	13.07
Venus	283	—	—	283	14.22
Valera (350427)	7	—	—	7	0.35
Victor	435	—	—	435	21.88
Bing	300	1	—	301	15.13
Stella	292	—	—	292	14.68
Windsor	2	—	—	2	0.10
Vic (27026)	1	—	—	1	0.05
Hedelfingen	363	—	—	363	18.26
Van	41	—	—	41	2.06
TOTAL	1,988	1	—	1,989	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	99.95	0.05	—	100.00	

TABLE V — Number of sweet cherry trees in the central Ontario and Georgian Bay districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total tree
Vega	—	—	—	—	—
Early Rivers	—	—	—	—	—
Vista (35031)	25	—	—	25	2.66
Black Tartarian	2	3	22	27	2.88
Viva	—	—	—	—	—
Venus	25	—	—	25	2.66
Valera (350427)	25	—	—	25	2.66
Victor	—	—	20	20	2.13
Schmidt	1	1	10	12	1.28
Bing	331	9	32	372	39.62
Vogue (35038)	—	—	—	—	—
Napoleon	—	3	7	10	1.06
Stella	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	—	—	20	20	2.13
Vic (27026)	—	—	—	—	—
Hedelfingen	320	—	—	320	34.08
Van	—	—	—	—	—
Other Varieties	25	1	57	83	8.84
TOTAL	754	17	168	939	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	80.30	1.81	17.89	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of sweet cherry trees in the Niagara District classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Vega	1004	406	159	1,569	1.92
Early Rivers	165	637	555	1,357	1.66
Vista (35031)	4,478	5,395	1,126	10,999	13.49
Black Tartarian	172	441	1,374	1,987	2.44
Viva	1,728	291	57	2,076	2.55
Venus	2,311	2,259	310	4,880	5.98
Valera (350427)	2,540	530	104	3,174	3.89
Victor	735	616	708	2,059	2.53
Schmidt	1,001	1,472	2,744	5,217	6.40
Bing	1,462	2,587	2,883	6,932	8.50
Vogue (35038)	1,061	214	47	1,322	1.62
Napoleon	661	372	869	1,902	2.33
Stella	375	7	11	393	0.48
Windsor	589	992	5,109	6,690	8.21
Vic (27026)	874	1,404	272	2,550	3.13
Hedelfingen	7,144	7,969	5,409	20,522	25.17
Van	1,604	714	139	2,457	3.01
Other Varieties	1,330	1,827	2,297	5,454	6.69
TOTAL	29,234	28,133	24,173	81,540	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	35.85	34.50	29.65	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of sweet cherry trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Vega	17	22	—	39	0.39
Early Rivers	50	8	—	58	0.57
Vista (35031)	512	432	60	1,004	9.91
Black Tartarian	7	97	161	265	2.62
Viva	111	—	25	136	1.34
Venus	442	436	35	913	9.01
Valera (350427)	450	110	10	570	5.63
Victor	22	154	9	185	1.83
Schmidt	56	92	451	599	5.91
Bing	166	285	357	808	7.98
Vogue (35038)	98	—	—	98	0.97
Napoleon	14	60	46	120	1.18
Stella	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	83	505	357	945	9.33
Vic (27026)	272	134	—	406	4.01
Hedelfingen	1,107	1,141	577	2,825	27.89
Van	394	171	—	565	5.58
Other Varieties	130	321	141	592	5.85
TOTAL	3,931	3,968	2,229	10,128	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	38.81	39.18	22.01	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of sweet cherry trees in the province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey compared with numbers in the 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % of 1971
Vega	—	1,936	1,148	1,528	1,608	105.24
Early Rivers	—	955	1,339	1,238	1,415	114.30
Vista (35031)	—	4,982	16,663	16,029	12,028	75.04
Black Tartarian	12,410	11,395	8,367	4,854	2,283	47.03
Viva	—	—	—	—	2,472	—
Venus	—	2,985	8,609	7,873	6,101	77.49
Valera (350427)	—	—	—	3,166	3,776	119.27
Victor	2,740	4,425	4,635	3,949	2,699	68.35
Schmidt	16,830	15,797	15,075	10,690	5,828	54.52
Bing	14,400	15,075	13,968	10,117	8,413	83.16
Vogue (35038)	—	—	—	—	1,420	—
Napoleon	3,600	4,006	4,004	2,950	2,032	68.88
Stella	—	—	—	—	685	—
Windsor	25,950	21,690	18,459	11,898	7,658	64.36
Vic (27026)	—	3,092	6,084	4,141	2,957	71.41
Hedelfingen	16,663	22,725	28,602	25,666	24,030	93.63
Van	—	1,500	2,591	3,168	3,063	96.69
Other Varieties	17,640	8,821	12,674	6,742	6,129	90.91
TOTAL	110,233	119,384	142,218	114,009	94,597	82.91

— not specified in these years, may be included in "other varieties"

TABLE IX — Anticipated plantings and removals of sweet cherry trees 1977 and 1978

District	Anticipated Plantings				Anticipated Removals			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms
Southwestern Ontario	37.2	13	10.0	3	2.0	3	.3	1
Niagara	61.0	24	17.6	8	28.2	24	20.4	13
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian Bay	3.5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	2.0	2	5.0	1	1.0	1	2.0	1
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	103.7	41	32.6	12	31.2	28	22.7	15

SECTION II — TART CHERRIES

Introduction

Ontario produces approximately 8,000 tons of tart cherries annually. During the last 15 years, the number of trees has decreased from 320,000 to 224,000. Nearly all tart cherries grown in the province are Montmorency.

Varieties

Montmorency is the most popular tart cherry in North America. It originated in the Montmorency Valley in France several centuries ago. This variety is hardy, vigorous, and productive with a quality high enough to satisfy the producers. The blooming period of the Montmorency is usually after that of the sweet cherry and therefore less prone to late spring frost damage.

Early Richmond and Richmorency are other tart cherry varieties which are grown on a limited scale. Early Richmond is about 12 days earlier than Montmorency and somewhat hardier. The main Morello varieties recommended for Ontario are North Star and English Morello.

Production

The total tart cherry crop in 1976 was 4,593 tons, compared to 8,275 tons for 1975 and to the 5-year average (1971-1975) of 8,100 tons. The main reason for production reduction was winter killing of fruit buds and spring frosts.

Marketing

During the period of 1967-1971, an average of 8,453 tons per year, or 88% of tart cherry production in Ontario, was used for processing purposes. By the period 1973-1976, the tonnage used for processing had dropped to an average of 5,574, but this was still 86% of the total tart cherry production.

In general, two factors affect the price received by growers in Ontario for tart cherries; early frost and the production situation in Michigan. Of the two factors, the latter has more effect.

During the past 5 years, there has been a decrease of 20% in the total number of tart cherry trees in the province. The tart cherry tree age distribution indicates that the average tree age was older in 1976 as compared to 1971. Slightly more than 25% of the trees were in the 1 to 5 age group in 1971, but only 20% were in this group in 1976. There were also older orchards removed and not replaced.

Discussion of Tables: Tart Cherries

In **Table I,** farms reporting tart cherry trees are classified according to the number of trees on the individual farms. The total number of farms reporting tart cherry trees is down sharply from the 1971 census and the reduction in numbers is quite uniform in all parts of Ontario. Niagara still remains by far the most important area of tart cherry production. Tart cherries are mainly in small holdings with only 92 farms reporting more than 500 trees per farm.

Montmorency is the dominant variety, accounting for 98.7% of all tart cherry trees in the province, as shown in **Table II.**

In **Table III,** the classification by age group shows that 20% of the trees are 5 years old or less; 24% are between 6 and 10 years; 18% between 11 and 15 years; and 38% are 16 years and over.

The total number of trees in the St. Lawrence and eastern Ontario districts, as presented in **Table IV,** is almost the same as in 1971. There have been a few new plantings in that district in the past 5 years as indicated by the age distribution.

Table V reflects a somewhat renewed interest in planting tart cherries in the Georgian Bay district, however, there has been a great reduction in trees 6 years old and older.

Central Ontario has only 3% of the Ontario total and the information is presented in **Table VI.** The total number of tart cherry trees in central Ontario has decreased from 20,517 in 1971 to 6,883 in 1976, a reduction of 66%.

The tree age distribution in Niagara district, as shown in **Table VII,** is very similar to that reported in 1971.

Data for southwestern Ontario are presented in **Table VIII.** Over 15% of the tart cherry trees are in this district, up from 11% in the 1971 census, with an increase in tree numbers from 31,000 to 33,000 in the 5-year-period. Seventy-four percent of the trees are less than 10 years old.

Table IX compares the 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 census. Tree numbers declined by 20% during the last 5-year-period.

Table X shows the anticipated plantings and removals of tart cherries during 1977 and 1978. Anticipated plantings are 48 acres and anticipated removals are 34 acres.

TABLE I — Farms reporting tart cherries classified according to number of trees on farm

No. of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	1	23	16	5	129	61	235
11-100	—	10	5	6	283	27	331
101-200	—	4	2	—	97	8	111
201-500	—	2	4	2	93	15	116
501-1,000	—	2	2	1	35	7	47
1,001-2,500	—	3	—	—	18	7	28
2,501-5,000	—	2	—	—	6	3	11
5,001 and over	—	1	—	1	4	—	6
Total Farms	1	47	29	15	665	128	885

TABLE II — Number of tart cherry trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	5	21,414	3,326	6,031	156,270	34,402	221,448	98.74
Other Varieties	—	638	84	852	1,164	80	2,818	1.26
TOTAL	5	22,052	3,410	6,883	157,434	34,482	224,266	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.00	9.83	1.52	3.07	70.20	15.38	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of tart cherry trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	43,684	52,560	39,713	85,486	221,443	98.74
Other Varieties	568	855	152	1,243	2,818	1.26
TOTAL	44,252	53,415	39,865	86,729	224,261	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	19.73	23.82	17.78	38.67	100.00	

TABLE IV — Number of tart cherry trees in the eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	6,138	1,555	1,073	12,648	21,414	97.11
Other Varieties	250	380	1	7	638	2.89
TOTAL	6,388	1,935	1,074	12,655	22,052	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	28.97	8.77	4.87	57.39	100.00	

TABLE V — Number of tart cherry trees in the Georgian Bay district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	1,814	205	574	733	3,326	97.54
Other Varieties	5	5	70	4	84	2.46
TOTAL	1,819	210	644	737	3,410	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	53.34	6.16	18.89	21.61	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of tart cherry trees in the central Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	37	4,530	21	1,443	6,031	87.62
Other Varieties	205	—	—	647	852	12.38
TOTAL	242	4,530	21	2,090	6,883	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	3.52	65.81	0.31	30.36	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of tart cherry trees in the Niagara district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	22,738	33,660	34,656	65,216	156,270	99.26
Other Varieties	75	460	62	567	1,164	0.74
TOTAL	22,813	34,120	34,718	65,783	157,434	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	14.49	21.67	22.05	41.78	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of tart cherry trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Montmorency	12,957	12,610	3,389	5,446	34,402	99.76
Other Varieties	33	10	19	18	80	0.24
TOTAL	12,990	12,620	3,409	5,464	34,482	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	37.67	36.60	9.89	15.84	100.00	

TABLE IX — Number of tart cherry trees in the Province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey, compared with numbers in the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % of 1971
Montmorency	287,570	316,517	284,352	271,852	221,443	81.46
Other Varieties	8,820	4,241	13,510	7,236	2,818	38.94
TOTAL	296,390	320,758	297,862	279,088	224,261	80.35

TABLE X — Anticipated plantings and removals of tart cherry trees, 1977 and 1978

District	Anticipated Plantings				Anticipated Removals			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	Acres	No. farms	Acres	No. farms	Acres	No. farms	Acres	No. farms
Southwestern Ontario	13.4	10	6.5	5	3.0	2	1.0	1
Niagara	17.8	29	10.9	14	20.1	32	9.7	15
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	31.2	39	17.4	19	23.1	34	10.7	16

SECTION III — PEACHES

Introduction

Peach culture in the Niagara Peninsula dates back to at least 1793 when the wife of Governor Simcoe reported them growing near Niagara-on-the-Lake. By 1820, peaches were being sold on the Hamilton market by Dennis Wolverton from his farm at Grimsby. By 1890, peaches were planted very generally throughout the Niagara Peninsula. Since that time, production in Ontario has varied from a low of 8,425 tons, after the low temperatures of 1933-34, to a high of 64,700 tons in 1958.

Varieties

The number of peach trees in Ontario has been dropping, with 1,684,647 reported in 1911 as compared to 996,676 in this census. Despite the drop in tree numbers, production has been maintained or increased over the years. This is partly due to the shift from the old, low-producing varieties, such as Early Crawford, St. John and Brigdon to the present day high-producing varieties such as Redhaven, Loring and the Babygolds. The trend in varieties is towards those of high red color for fresh markets and the firmer canning clingstones for the processing market. There were 9 varieties with more than 10,000 trees in the 1 to 3-year age group in this census. Redhaven led the list with 43,775 trees, followed by Loring, 26,401; Babygold 5, 21,624; Babygold 7, 17,436; Harbinger, 13,116; Canadian Harmony, 13,228; Harbelle, 12,973; Garnet Beauty, 11,914; and Redskin, 11,750.

New varieties that are on the increase in recent plantings are Harbinger, 13,116; Candor, 8,717; Vivid, 8,283; Harbrite, 6,175; Harken, 6,152; and Sentinel, 742.

Production

The total peach crop in 1976 was moderate. The 38,594 tons represented a 5,000 ton decrease from the 5-year average (1971-75) of 43,707 tons.

Marketing

The major portion of the crop is now absorbed by the fresh market. The 8,644 tons processed in 1976 was the lowest since 1972 when 8,434 tons were processed. The tonnage of clingstones was 3,114 and demand exceeded supply. The percentage of peaches processed has dropped from 47% of the crop in the early sixties to 22% in 1976. Farm value of processed peaches in 1976 was $1,987,000, down from $2,066,000 in 1975.

During 1976, peach imports amounted to 28,231 tons of canned peaches which is the lowest since 1972.

Census Results

The number of farms reporting peaches dropped from 1,319 in 1971 to 1,094 in 1976. There was a tendency to larger farms, with 28 farms reporting over 5,000 trees compared to 15 in 1971. Those reporting 2,501 to 5,000 similarly increased from 50 in 1971 to 61 in 1976.

The total number of trees reported increased from 978,383 to 996,676. There was an increase in the 4- to 9-year age group, from 356,152 to 447,088, an increase of 20%. Older varieties such as Golden Jubilee, Elberta, Envoy and Veteran continue to drop off rapidly. Redhaven continues to hold its position as the most heavily planted variety, showing a further increase from 17 to 19% of the total plantings. Loring, the second most heavily planted variety, now represents 10% of total plantings, up from 8% in 1971.

Plantings of clingstones showed the most dramatic increase of all varieties. Collectively, they represented 6.5% of all peach trees reported in 1971. By 1976 clingstone plantings had increased to 10.2% of the total.

Discussion of Tables: Peaches

Table I presents the number of farms in Ontario reporting peaches. Some 1,094 farms reported having peach trees. Of these, 759, or 69%, are in the Niagara district, and 309, or 28% are in southwestern Ontario. While the number of growers reporting peach trees is down from the 1971 census, there has been a tendency to larger plantings per farm.

The number of peach trees, classified by district and variety, are presented in **Table II.** The variety picture in peaches is less static than in other fruits as evidenced by the more than 30 varieties listed in this table. Redhaven at 19% of the total is the only variety making up more than 10%.

In **Table III,** the peach trees are classified by variety and age. These data provide information on trends. In the 1 to 3-year age group, Redhaven at 43,776 trees makes up 17% of new plantings, while Loring with 10% maintains second place. Significant grower interest was also shown in freestone varieties ripening before Redhaven, particularly Harbinger, Harbelle and Garnet Beauty. New plantings of clingstones, particularly Babygolds 5 and 7, collectively represent 16% of the new plantings, reflecting grower interest in maintaining a viable processing industry.

Information on the Niagara district is given in **Table V.** Golden Jubilee has dropped from first to fourth place and very few are being planted. Redhaven, Loring and Sunhaven are now the most important varieties, numerically speaking. In the important 1 to 3-age group, the most numerically popular varieties were Redhaven, 28,968; Loring, 23,204; Babygold 5, 19,445; Babygold 7, 15,136; Redskin, 11,025 and Harbinger, 10,693. The total number of peach trees reported in the Niagara district increased from 738,713 in 1971 to 765,432 in 1976. A slight decrease of 3,880 in new plantings and of 30,165 in 10 years and over plantings was offset by a marked increase of 60,764 in trees in the productive 4 to 9 age group. Based on these figures, it can be expected that total

peach production will not change significantly in the next 5 years.

Information on varieties and age groups for southwestern Ontario is presented in **Table VI.** The variety and age grouping picture is somewhat different than for the Niagara district. Redhaven for example, makes up over 27% of all plantings in southwestern Ontario as compared to just under 16% in the Niagara district. Garnet Beauty occupies second place in numerical importance (9.2%) in southwestern Ontario, followed by Loring at 6.4%. In the important 1 to 3-year age group, Redhaven with 14,742; Canadian Harmony, 3,772; Harken, 3,547; Garnet Beauty, 3,206; and Loring 3,177 are the top 5 varieties numerically. Total tree numbers are down slightly from 239,122 in 1971 to 230,654 in 1976, but the productive 4- to 9-year group increased markedly from 100,454 to 130,499.

Table VII shows the number of peach trees by variety in the province in 1976 compared to the 1971, 1966, 1961 and 1956 surveys. The gradual, but steady, decline in tree numbers of approximately 20,000 per year, between 1956 and 1971, changed to a 3,500 per year increase since 1971. The trend in freestones from yellow to redskinned varieties for fresh markets is approaching completion. In addition, there was a sharp trend favoring clingstones for processing markets.

TABLE I — Farms reporting peaches classified according to number of trees on farm

No. of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	1	6	5	3	44	35	98
11-100	—	3	2	5	129	33	172
101-200	—	—	—	1	71	30	102
201-500	—	—	—	—	163	70	233
501-1,000	—	—	—	—	144	71	215
1,001-2,500	—	—	—	—	134	51	185
2,501-5,000	—	—	—	—	44	17	61
5,001 and over	—	—	—	—	26	2	28
TOTAL FARMS	1	9	7	9	759	309	1,094

TABLE II — Number of peach trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Earlired	—	—	—	—	38,755	6,239	44,994	4.51
Habinger	—	24	40	—	12,501	6,891	19,456	1.95
Candor	—	—	—	—	11,407	2,631	14,038	1.41
Dixired	—	—	—	5	2,722	1,861	5,488	0.46
Royalvee	—	—	—	—	12,819	404	13,223	1.33
Garnet Beauty	—	—	—	20	18,154	21,248	39,422	3.96
Sunhaven	—	—	—	12	63,963	8,080	72,055	7.23
Sentinel	—	—	—	—	1,854	57	1,911	0.19
Harbelle	—	5	—	11	16,496	10,653	27,165	2.72
Earliglo	—	—	—	—	12,546	1,214	13,760	1.38
Redhaven	—	8	25	227	121,157	63,720	185,137	18.57
Harken	—	5	—	—	3,558	6,388	9,951	1.00
Golden Jubilee	3	8	11	27	59,873	5,794	65,176	6.59
Harbrite	—	13	—	7	8,160	8,688	16,868	1.69
Envoy	—	—	—	30	23,376	13,331	36,737	3.69
Velvet	—	—	—	—	17,157	770	17,927	1.80
Canadian Harmony	—	1	—	—	16,922	13,691	30,614	3.07
Vivid	—	—	—	—	12,240	198	12,438	1.25
Loring	—	—	—	23	82,680	14,835	97,538	9.79
Veteran	—	—	—	3	17,503	433	17,939	1.80
Vanity	—	—	—	—	14,832	788	15,620	1.57
Olinda	—	—	—	—	1,295	1,472	2,767	0.28
McGuigan	—	—	—	—	9,317	320	9.637	0.97
Early Elberta	—	—	—	—	7,835	4,781	12,616	1.26
Madison	—	13	—	—	21,097	4,187	25,297	2.54
Cresthaven	—	—	—	—	8,447	5,811	14,258	1.43
Redskin	—	—	—	—	29,351	1,876	31,227	3.13
Standard Elberta	—	—		23	13,420	653	14,096	1.41
Babygold 5	—	—	—	—	39,759	9,451	49,210	4.94
Babygold 6	—	—	—	—	3,475	1,361	4,836	0.49
Babygold 7	—	—	—	—	32,902	6,940	39,842	4.00
Babygold 8	—	—	—	—	296	833	1,129	0.11
Suncling	—	—	—	—	5,498	200	5,698	0.57
Other Varieties	—	—	11	35	24,065	4,855	28,966	2.91
TOTAL	3	77	87	423	765,432	230,654	996,676	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	76.80	23.14	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of peach trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Earlired	5,113	24,649	15,232	44,994	4.51
Harbinger	13,116	6,139	255	19,456	1.95
Candor	8,717	5,166	155	14,038	1.41
Dixired	266	1,466	2,856	4,588	0.46
Royalvee	804	5,120	7,299	13,223	1.33
Garnet Beauty	11,914	22,094	5,414	39,422	3.96
Sunhaven	5,777	31,132	35,146	72,055	7.23
Sentinel	742	944	225	1,911	0.19
Harbelle	12,973	13,875	317	27,165	2.73
Earliglo	1,760	9,827	2,173	13,760	1.38
Redhaven	43,776	94,934	51,647	185,137	18.58
Harken	6,152	3,729	70	9,951	1.00
Golden Jubilee	1,808	17,441	46,467	65,716	6.59
Harbrite	6,175	10,223	470	16,868	1.69
Envoy	4,790	16,522	15,425	36,737	3.68
Velvet	2,801	11,922	3,204	17,927	1.80
Canadian Harmony	13,228	17,101	285	30,614	3.07
Vivid	8,283	3,970	185	12,438	1.25
Loring	26,401	45,881	25,256	97,538	9.79
Veteran	514	6,456	10,969	17,939	1.80
Vanity	5,637	8,885	1,098	15,620	1.57
Olinda	490	1,924	353	2,767	0.28
McGuigan	287	2,390	6,960	9,637	0.97
Early Elberta	998	3,264	8,354	12,616	1.26
Madison	7,371	13,942	3,984	25,297	2.54
Cresthaven	8,134	5,522	602	14,258	1.43
Redskin	11,750	121,564	6,913	31,227	3.13
Standard Elberta	534	3,259	10,303	14,096	1.41
Babygold 5	21,624	16,384	11,202	49,210	4.94
Babygold 6	83	1,689	3,064	4,836	0.48
Babygold 7	17,436	13,670	8,736	39,842	4.09
Babygold 8	50	400	679	1,129	0.11
Suncling	1,794	3,087	817	5,698	0.57
Other Varieties	7,921	11,571	9,474	28,966	2.91
TOTAL	259,218	447,088	290,370	996,676	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	26.01	44.86	29.13	100.00	

TABLE IV — Number of peach trees in the St. Lawrence Valley, eastern Ontario, central Ontario and Georgian Bay districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Earlired	—	—	—	—	—
Harbinger	59	5	—	64	10.85
Candor	—	—	—	—	—
Dixired	—	5	—	5	0.85
Royalvee	—	—	—	—	—
Garnet Beauty	—	20	—	20	3.39
Sunhaven	10	—	2	12	2.03
Sentinel	—	—	—	—	—
Harbelle	16	—	—	16	2.71
Earliglo	—	—	—	—	—
Redhaven	65	195	—	260	44.07
Harken	5	—	—	5	0.85
Golden Jubilee	10	28	11	49	8.31
Harbrite	20	—	—	20	3.39
Envoy	30	—	—	30	5.08
Velvet	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian Harmony	—	1	—	1	0.17
Vivid	—	—	—	—	—
Loring	20	—	3	23	3.90
Veteran	—	—	3	3	0.51
Vanity	—	—	—	—	—
Olinda	—	—	—	—	—
McGuigan	—	—	—	—	—
Early Elberta	—	—	—	—	—
Madison	10	3	—	13	2.20
Cresthaven	—	—	—	—	—
Redskin	—	—	—	—	—
Standard Elberta	—	—	23	23	3.90
Babygold 5	—	—	—	—	—
Babygold 6	—	—	—	—	—
Babygold 7	—	—	—	—	—
Babygold 8	—	—	—	—	—
Suncling	—	—	—	—	—
Other Varieties	12	34	—	46	7.79
TOTAL	257	291	42	590	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	43.56	49.32	7.12	100.00	

TABLE V — Number of peach trees in the Niagara district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Earlired	4,900	20,527	13,328	38,755	5.06
Harbinger	10,693	1,783	25	12,501	1.63
Candor	7,031	4,271	105	11,407	1.49
Dixired	158	1,105	1,459	2,722	0.36
Royalvee	744	5,103	6,972	12,819	1.68
Garnet Beauty	8,708	8,219	1,227	18,154	2.37
Sunhaven	5,162	27,028	31,773	63,963	8.36
Sentinel	717	912	225	1,854	0.24
Harbelle	10,209	6,160	127	16,496	2.16
Earliglo	1,419	9,107	2,020	12,546	1.64
Redhaven	28,968	58,384	33,805	121,157	15.83
Harken	2,600	918	40	3,558	0.47
Golden Jubilee	1,639	15,956	42,278	59,873	7.82
Harbrite	3,997	4,073	90	8,160	1.07
Envoy	2,601	10,710	10,065	23,376	3.05
Velvet	2,666	11,391	3,100	17,157	2.24
Canadian Harmony	9,456	7,346	120	16,922	2.21
Vivid	8,178	3,877	185	12,240	1.60
Loring	23,204	37,580	21,896	82,680	10.80
Veteran	426	6,169	10,908	17,503	2.29
Vanity	5,182	8,554	1,096	14,832	1.94
Olinda	406	637	252	1,295	0.17
McGuigan	188	2,189	6,940	9,317	1.22
Early Elberta	711	1,813	5,311	7,835	1.02
Madison	5,778	12,035	3,284	21,097	2.76
Cresthaven	5,848	2,402	197	8,447	1.10
Redskin	11,025	11,707	6,619	29,351	3.83
Standard Elberta	500	3,030	9,890	13,420	1.75
Babygold 5	19,445	10,308	10,006	39,759	5.19
Babygold 6	78	846	2,551	3,475	0.45
Babygold 7	15,136	10,287	7,479	32,902	4.30
Babygold 8	—	210	86	296	0.04
Suncling	1,794	3,087	617	5,498	0.72
Other Varieties	6,960	8,574	8,531	24,065	3.14
TOTAL	206,527	316,298	242,607	765,432	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	26.98	41.32	31.70	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of peach trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Earlired	213	4,122	1,904	6,239	2.70
Harbinger	2,364	4,297	230	6,891	2.99
Candor	1,686	895	50	2,631	1.14
Dixired	108	356	1,397	1,861	0.80
Royalvee	60	17	327	404	0.18
Garnet Beauty	3,206	13,855	4,187	21,248	9.21
Sunhaven	605	4,104	3,371	8,080	3.50
Sentinel	25	32	—	57	0.02
Harbelle	2,748	7,715	190	10,653	4.62
Earliglo	341	720	153	1,214	0.53
Redhaven	14,742	36,355	12,623	63,720	27.63
Harken	3,547	2,811	30	6,388	2.77
Golden Jubilee	159	1,457	4,178	5,794	2.51
Harbrite	2,158	6,150	380	8,688	3.77
Envoy	2,159	5,812	5,360	13,331	5.78
Velvet	135	531	104	770	0.33
Canadian Harmony	3,772	9,754	165	13,691	5.94
Vivid	105	93	—	198	0.09
Loring	3,177	8,301	3,357	14,835	6.43
Veteran	88	287	58	433	0.19
Vanity	455	331	2	788	0.34
Olinda	84	1,287	101	1,472	0.64
McGuigan	99	201	20	320	0.14
Early Elberta	287	1,451	3,043	4,781	2.07
Madison	1,583	1,904	700	4,187	1.82
Cresthaven	2,286	3,120	405	5,811	2.52
Redskin	725	857	294	1,876	0.81
Standard Elberta	34	229	390	653	0.28
Babygold 5	2,179	6,076	1,196	9,451	4.10
Babygold 6	5	843	513	1,361	0.59
Babygold 7	2,300	3,383	1,257	6,940	3.01
Babygold 8	50	190	593	833	0.36
Suncling	—	—	200	200	0.09
Other Varieties	949	2,963	943	4,855	2.10
TOTAL	52,434	130,499	47,721	230,654	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	22.73	56.58	20.69	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of peach trees in the province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey compared with numbers reported in the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % of 1971
Earlired	—	—	27,210	46,228	44,994	97.33
Harbinger	—	—	—	—	19,456	—
Candor	—	—	—	—	14,038	—
Dixired	—	—	15,658	9,740	4,588	47.10
Royalvee	—	—	16,519	16,587	13,360	80.55
Garnet Beauty	—	—	13,875	25,850	43,623	168.75
Sunhaven	—	29,033	65,681	75,749	72,055	95.12
Sentinel	—	—	—	—	1,911	—
Harbelle	—	—	—	7,749	27,065	346.27
Earliglo	—	—	1,525	9,613	13,760	143.14
Redhaven	92,020	136,629	133,006	168,111	185,137	110.13
Harken	—	—	—	—	9,951	—
Golden Jubilee	322,940	325,011	235,634	137,048	65,716	47.95
Harbrite	—	—	—	—	16,868	—
Envoy	22,450	33,738	45,444	43,095	36,737	85.25
Velvet	—	—	5,003	17,762	17,927	100.93
Canadian Harmony	—	—	—	8,218	30,614	372.52
Vivid	—	—	—	—	12,438	—
Loring	—	29,177	53,362	80,511	97,538	121.15
Veteran	74,360	58,289	45,274	29,998	17,939	59.80
Vanity	—	—	—	7,874	15,620	198.37
Olinda	—	—	—	3,199	2,767	86.50
McGuigan	12,800	22,942	25,486	16,632	9,637	57.94
Early Elberta	49,050	66,820	52,104	32,083	12,616	39.32
Madison	—	—	—	15,344	25,297	164.87
Cresthaven	—	—	—	7,616	14,258	187.21
Redskin	—	16,189	23,407	22,862	31,227	136.50
Standard Elberta	313,600	239,010	136,261	55,887	14,096	25.22
Babygold 5	—	—	13,303	21,835	49,210	222.37
Babygold 6	—	—	9,361	8,997	4,836	53.75
Babygold 7	—	—	18,935	22,922	39,842	173.82
Babygold 8	—	—	8,687	4,461	1,129	25.31
Suncling	—	—	2,863	5,488	5,698	103.83
Other Varieties	399,930	313,005	148,271	76,934	28,966	37.65
TOTAL	1,287,150	1,269,843	1,096,869	978,383	996,676	101.87

Specific varieties not surveyed may be included in other varieties.

SECTION IV — PEARS

Introduction

The pear is one of the oldest fruits known to man. It was cultivated by the Romans hundreds of years before the time of Christ and probably known and used centuries before any record was available. Belgian and French horticulturists in the 17th century developed most of our present commercial varieties.

Pear seeds were brought to Canada by the early French settlers in the 17th century. There is little definite information regarding the history of the pear in this country. However, we may assume that it followed generally the same course as the apple.

The pear was never planted as extensively as the apple. In 1901, there were approximately 850,000 pear trees in Ontario, which included both bearing and nonbearing trees. In 1921, pears showed a sharp decline to approximately 448,000 trees. Production dropped from 12,175 tons to 2,375 tons in the same period.

Pear psylla was largely responsible for this decline. This insect threatened to wipe out the pear industry shortly after 1920. Fortunately it is now under control, but along with the disease, fire blight, it caused growers to lose interest in pear growing.

The Kieffer variety was planted quite extensively in Ontario and probably no other pear has been the subject of so much discussion as to quality. It is generally considered to be of poor quality, but it grows well and it is not subject to fire blight. Because of its low quality, it is a problem to market and is no longer being planted.

Varieties

Most important pear varieties belong to the European species *Pyrus communis L.* except for a few varieties, such as Kieffer, which are a cross between the European species and the oriental species *Pyrus serotina Rend.*

The Ontario fruit experiment stations tested and reported on a great many varieties of pears from many different sources. Stations located at Grimsby, Whitby, Trenton and Maitland had the largest selections of varieties.

In 1908, Mr. H. S. Peart of the Horticultural Experiment Station reported that a large importation of French and English pears were brought in to test beside our leading commercial varieties. In the 1914 edition of *The Fruits of Ontario,* the following varieties were recommended or approved by the Board of Control: Gifford, Clapp, Bartlett, Boussock, Flemish, Howell, Louise, Duchess, Bosc, Clairgeau, Anjou and Kieffer. All of our present commercial varieties reported in the census are included in this list. Boussock, Howell, Louise, Duchess and Clairgeau are no longer being planted.

Marketing and Production

In both 1966 and 1971 census years, Ontario produced over 25,000 tons of pears. The 5-year average for 1971-75 was 21,725 tons.

However, the 1976 pear crop was a near failure with only 8,062 tons produced in total. This drastic decrease was attributed to a heavy 1975 crop coupled with spring frosts and cold weather during the earlier than normal 1976 blossom period.

The tonnage of pears for 1976 compared to the 1971-75 average was:

	1976	1971-1975
Bartlett	2,968	11,383
Kieffer	2,602	6,570
Others	2,492	3,772
	8,062	21,725

The processing industry is the main market for Bartlett and Kieffer pears. Some Clapp pears are also sold to the processor. Practically all of the Kieffer pears are in the Niagara district. The small 1976 crop necessitated the importation of a substantial quantity from the United States for canning.

Discussion of Tables: Pears

Table I presents the information on the number of farms in Ontario reporting pears, classified according to the number of trees on the farm. Of the 1,431 farms reporting pears, 915 are in the Niagara district and 283 are in southwestern Ontario. Acreage of pears per farm is generally small with only 229 of the farms having more than 500 trees. This distribution is similar to that of 1971.

Table II presents the number of pear trees in the province, classified by variety and by district. Niagara, with 332,153 trees, 77%, and southwestern Ontario, with 51,391 trees, 12%, are the two main pear producing districts. The Bartlett variety makes up over 61%, Bosc, 14% and Kieffer, 12%, of the tree numbers. Comparing with 1971, St. Lawrence Valley, eastern Ontario and central Ontario show increased tree numbers while there are sharp decreases in the Niagara and southwestern Ontario districts.

The number of pear trees in the province classified by variety and age group are shown in **Table III.** Approximately 26% are in the 1 to 10-age group; 30% between 11 to 20 years; and 44% are 21 years and over. There has been a decrease in the number of trees in the first two categories and a slight increase in the 21 years and over category.

Table V presents the data on varieties and tree age groups for the Georgian Bay and central Ontario districts. The 28,434 trees reported in 1976 are up from the 26,871 in 1971. The Bartlett variety makes up 60% of the trees in these two districts.

The number of trees by variety and age group for the Niagara district is presented in **Table VI.** This district continues to be the main area in pear production. However, the total number of trees reported is down from 417,235 in 1971 to 332,153 in 1976. The greatest reduction is in Kieffer, 48%, followed by Bartlett, 18%.

Table VII shows the current situation for southwestern Ontario, classified by variety and age group. Bartlett, with 71%, and Bosc, with 16%, are the two main varieties in the district. There has been a 23% reduction in the number of pear trees from 1971 to 1976. The age distribution has also shifted to older orchards since 1971 with the 1 to 10-age group dropping from 41 to 34% while the 21 and over group increased from 27 to 40%.

Table VIII compares the 1976 census data with that of the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 census. A reduction in tree numbers appears to indicate an acceleration of the trend towards less pears. Most of the reduction between 1971 and 1976 can be accounted for in the sharp reduction of the Kieffer variety. It has been decreasing at an average rate of 10,000 trees per year since 1956 and has continued that pace in the past five years. Bosc and Clapp Favorite increased slightly, while Bartlett and Anjou decreased during the same period.

Table IX shows the anticipated plantings and removals for 1977 and 1978. Anticipated removals balance plantings with 72 acres to be removed and 70 acres to be planted.

TABLE I — Farms reporting pears classified by number of trees on farm

No. of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	3	33	22	9	69	98	234
11-100	2	56	8	20	266	83	435
101-200	—	20	2	8	172	32	234
201-500	—	10	1	18	225	45	299
501-1000	1	6	—	8	113	18	146
1001-2500	—	1	—	1	58	4	64
2501-5000	—	1	—	3	10	3	17
5001 and over	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL FARMS	6	127	33	67	915	283	1,431

TABLE II — Number of pear trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Clapp Favorite	21	1,219	18	2,156	17,407	1,518	22,339	5.19
Bartlett	1	9,491	671	16,348	201,520	36,542	264,573	61.48
Anjou	9	389	183	1,083	5,988	2,250	9,902	2.30
Bosc	2	4,618	332	2,995	45,530	8,393	61,870	14.38
Kieffer	—	221	13	1,462	48,630	1,132	51,458	11.96
Other Varieties	680	1,679	54	3,119	13,078	1,556	20,166	4.69
TOTAL	713	17,617	1,271	27,163	332,153	51,391	430,308	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.17	4.09	0.30	6.31	77.19	11.94	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of pear trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Clapp Favorite	11,384	6,385	4,570	22,339	5.19
Bartlett	60,272	85,493	118,808	264,573	61.48
Anjou	2,978	2,492	4,432	9,902	2.30
Bosc	26,050	22,675	13,145	61,870	14.38
Kieffer	785	8,080	42,593	51,458	11.96
Other Varieties	10,483	4,573	5,110	20,166	4.69
TOTAL	111,952	129,698	188,658	430,308	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	26.02	30.14	43.84	100.00	

TABLE IV — Number of pear trees in the St. Lawrence Valley and eastern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Clapp Favorite	542	234	464	1,240	6.77
Bartlett	5,212	2,639	1,641	9,492	51.78
Anjou	226	123	49	398	2.17
Bosc	2,722	1,492	406	4,620	25.20
Kieffer	7	204	10	221	1.21
Other Varieties	1,452	255	652	2,359	12.87
TOTAL	10,161	4,947	3,222	18,330	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	55.43	26.99	17.58	100.00	

TABLE V — Number of pear trees in the Georgian Bay and central Ontario districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Clapp Favorite	1,040	801	333	2,174	7.65
Bartlett	7,498	2,458	7,063	17,019	59.85
Anjou	721	211	334	1,266	4.45
Bosc	1,512	1,476	339	3,327	11.70
Kieffer	4	7	1,464	1,475	5.19
Other Varieties	1,348	40	1,785	3,173	11.16
TOTAL	12,123	4,993	11,318	28,434	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	42.64	17.56	39.80	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of pear trees in the Niagara district classified by variety and district

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Clapp Favorite	8,870	5,085	3,452	17,407	5.24
Bartlett	37,306	69,765	94,449	201,520	60.67
Anjou	1,152	1,563	3,273	5,988	1.80
Bosc	17,471	18,006	10,053	45,530	13.71
Kieffer	756	7,843	40,031	48,630	14.64
Other Varieties	6,578	4,094	2,406	13,078	3.94
TOTAL	72,133	106,356	153,664	332,153	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	21.72	32.02	46.26	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of pear trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Clapp Favorite	932	265	321	1,518	2.95
Bartlett	10,256	10,631	15,655	36,542	71.11
Anjou	879	595	776	2,250	4.38
Bosc	4,345	1,701	2,347	8,393	16.33
Kieffer	18	26	1,088	1,132	2.20
Other Varieties	1,105	184	267	1,556	3.03
TOTAL	17,535	13,402	20,454	51,391	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	34.12	26.08	39.80	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of pear trees in the province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey, compared with numbers in the 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 survey

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % of 1971
Gifford	★	★	2,096	★	★	—
Clapp Favorite	16,630	19,050	21,404	21,721	22,339	102.85
French Bartlett	★	★	3,872	★	★	—
Bartlett	327,810	350,719	358,040	318,874	264,573	82.97
Anjou	11,330	12,204	11,989	11,241	9,902	88.09
Bosc	21,170	31,645	53,547	58,649	61,870	105.49
Kieffer	234,670	206,276	150,646	98,323	51,458	52.34
Other Varieties	12,847	11,847	9,469	16,479	20,166	122.37
TOTAL	624,457	631,741	611,063	525,287	430,308	81.92

★ *Included in other varieties*

TABLE IX — Anticipated plantings and removals of pear trees 1977 and 1978

District	Anticipated Plantings				Anticipated Removals			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms
S.W. Ontario	8.7	9	.1	2	3.1	4	—	—
Niagara	29.7	29	15.4	6	46.8	43	15.8	18
Georgian Bay	2.3	3	1.3	1	1.3	2	1.3	2
Central	—	—	—	—	.1	1	—	—
East	2.0	2	11.0	4	2.5	3	1.0	1
St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Province	42.7	43	27.8	13	53.8	53	18.1	21

SECTION V — PLUMS

Introduction

Only two species of plums are of much commercial importance in Ontario; namely, the Japanese *(Prunus triflora)* and the European *(Prunus domestica L.)*. **In this report, the European plums include those varieties which have been reported as prunes in previous editions of the tree fruit census, as well as other statistical reports, etc.**

Varieties

Early Golden continues to be the most common Japanese plum variety followed closely by Shiro. In the young 1- to 7-age group, there were actually a few more Shiro planted than Early Golden, 6,402 and 5,870 respectively.

Italian and Stanley accounted for approximately 54% of the European plums with Bluefré placing third. Stanley, Bluefré, Italian and Vision were the most extensively planted during the past seven years. Vision has been recently removed from the recommended planting list due to problems with pollenization.

Production

In 1901, production was reported to be 8,425 tons compared to 2,500 in the 1930's. In the period from 1951 to 1955, production was 12,306 tons. In comparison, during the 1961-65 period, the acreage had dropped to 2,695 and production averaged 8,315 tons. The total crop of plums in 1976 was 2,923 tons, compared to 6,812 tons for 1971, and to the 5-year average (1971-75) of 10,458. The European plum crop in 1976 was literally a crop failure due to adverse weather conditions during blossom period.

Marketing

For the last 20 years, about 25% of the total annual European plum production has been processed. All Japanese plums and most late-season European plums are sold on the fresh market. In 1976 only 29 tons of Ontario European plums were processed as compared to 570 tons in 1975 and 624 in 1974.

Discussion of Tables: Japanese Plums

Table I indicates the number of farms in the province reporting Japanese plums, classified according to the number of trees per farm. A total of 687 growers reported trees, of which 556 were in Niagara and 101 in southwestern Ontario. Only one farm in the remainder of the province reported plantings of over 100 trees. Of the farms reporting in the province, 535 had less than 100 trees, indicating that this crop, like European plums is a part of a fruit complex on farms rather than the only crop. The number of farms reporting Japanese plums in 1976 was down substantially from the 915 reported in 1971.

The number of trees in the province, reported by variety and district, is presented in **Table II.** Of the 53,507 trees 46,800 (87%) are in the Niagara district and 5,987 (11%) are in southwestern Ontario. Early Golden, Shiro, and Burbank are the main varieties at 39%, 35% and 15% respectively

Table III shows the number of trees classified by variety and age group. The total number of trees reported is 53,507, down from 60,320 in 1971. By age groups, the 18,480 trees in the 1- to 7-year group make up 35% of the total, the 14,033 in the 8- to 15-year group was 26% and the 20,994 over 15 years old, 39%.

Table VI presents the data for the Niagara district classified by variety and age group. Information presented here is very similar to that presented in **Table II** indicative of the dominant position of the Niagara district relative to the total province.

According to data in **Table VII,** Shiro has been planted the most extensively in southwestern Ontario during the last seven years.

Table VIII compares the 1976 census data with the 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 census. Tree numbers show a downward trend, from 87,170 in 1956 to 79,329 in 1961; 70,855 in 1966; 60,320 in 1971, and 53,507 in 1976. The average annual reduction in tree numbers of approximately 1,700 per year is accounted for mainly in Burbank and other varieties.

Table IX shows the anticipated plantings and removals for 1977 and 1978. Although this crop has been gradually declining since 1956, the anticipated plantings for the years 1977 and 1978 indicate a net gain of approximately 15 acres.

TABLE I — Farms reporting Japanese plums classified according to number of trees on farm

No. of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	2	8	3	4	94	41	152
11-100	—	5	—	7	320	51	383
101-200	—	—	—	—	89	5	94
201-500	—	1	—	—	46	3	50
501-1000	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
1001-2500	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2501-5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FARMS	2	14	3	11	556	101	687

TABLE II — Number of Japanese plum trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	1	82	—	41	18,998	1,536	20,658	38.61
Methley	—	12	—	15	1,899	412	2,338	4.37
Shiro	—	64	—	113	16,073	2,223	18,473	34.52
Ozark Premier	1	110	—	25	1,517	180	1,833	3.43
Burbank	1	115	4	70	6,768	1,191	8,149	15.23
Other Varieties	11	55	—	—	1,545	445	2,056	3.84
TOTAL	14	438	4	264	46,800	5,987	53,507	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.03	0.82	0.01	0.49	87.46	11.19	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of Japanese plum trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	5,870	7,099	7,689	20,658	38.61
Methley	802	596	940	2,338	4.37
Shiro	6,402	4,575	7,496	18,473	34.52
Ozark Premier	1,569	185	79	1,833	3.43
Burbank	2,805	1,257	4,087	8,149	15.23
Other Varieties	1,032	321	703	2,056	3.84
TOTAL	18,480	14,033	20,994	53,507	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	34.54	26.23	39.23	100.00	

TABLE IV — Number of Japanese plum trees in eastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	79	1	3	83	18.36
Methley	12	—	—	12	2.65
Shiro	63	—	1	64	14.16
Ozark Premier	110	1	—	111	24.56
Burbank	111	2	3	116	25.66
Other Varieties	65	1	—	66	14.60
TOTAL	440	5	7	452	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	97.34	1.11	1.55	100.00	

TABLE V— Number of Japanese plum trees in the Georgian Bay and central Ontario districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	30	10	1	41	15.30
Methley	10	—	5	15	5.60
Shiro	1	13	99	113	42.16
Ozark Premier	25	—	—	25	9.33
Burbank	9	2	63	74	27.61
Other Varieties	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	75	25	168	268	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	27.98	9.33	62.69	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of Japanese plum trees in the Niagara district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	4,808	6,838	7,352	18,998	40.60
Methley	569	472	858	1,899	4.06
Shiro	4,763	4,368	6,942	16,073	34.34
Ozark Premier	1,327	141	49	1,517	3.24
Burbank	1,946	1,158	3,664	6,768	14.46
Other Varieties	576	307	662	1,545	3.30
TOTAL	13,989	13,284	19,527	46,800	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	29.89	28.39	41.72	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of Japanese plum trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
Early Golden	953	250	333	1,536	25.66
Methley	211	124	77	412	6.88
Shiro	1,575	194	454	2,223	37.13
Ozark Premier	107	43	30	180	3.01
Burbank	739	95	357	1,191	19.89
Other Varieties	391	13	41	445	7.43
TOTAL	3,976	719	1,292	5,987	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	66.41	12.01	21.58	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of Japanese plum trees in the province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey compared with numbers in the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % 1971
Early Golden	17,520	22,295	25,113	22,519	20,658	91.74
Methley	3,950	3,950	3,539	3,483	2,338	67.13
Shiro	31,230	26,783	23,552	20,636	18,473	89.52
Ozark Premier	—	—	—	—	1,833	—
Burbank	24,420	22,152	14,946	11,148	8,149	73.09
Other Varieties	10,050	4,149	3,706	2,534	2,056	81.14
TOTAL	87,170	79,329	70,855	60,320	53,507	88.71

TABLE IX — Anticipated plantings and removals of Japanese plum trees, 1977 and 1978

District	Anticipated Plantings				Anticipated Removals			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms
Southwestern Ontario	5.8	6	1.0	2	—	—	1.0	1
Niagara	7.2	17	5.0	8	3.2	8	1.5	3
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	2.0	1	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Province	13.0	23	8.0	11	3.2	8	2.5	4

Discussion of Tables: European Plums

Table I indicates the number of farms in the province reporting European plum trees, classified according to number of trees per farm. A total of 908 growers reported trees, with 654 in Niagara and 190 in southwestern Ontario. Of the farms reporting in the province, 629 had less than 100 trees.

The number of trees in the province, classified by variety and district, is presented in **Table II.** Of the 101,336 trees reported, 78,155, or 78%, are in the Niagara district and 18,911, or 19%, are in southwestern Ontario. Italian (Fellenberg) and Stanley, at 27% and 26% respectively, are the two main varieties.

Table III shows the number of trees classified by variety and age group. The total number of trees is down from 106,552 trees in 1971 to 101,336 in 1976. By age groups, there are 30,581 trees, or 30%, 16 years and over; 28,284, or 28% are in the 8- to 15-years group; and 42,471, or 42%, are 1- to 7-years old. Compared to the 1971 census, the age distribution of European plums has shifted to younger plantings as indicated by 42% of the trees in the 1- to 7-age group in 1976, but only 26% in the 1- to 7-age group in 1971.

Table VI presents the data for the Niagara district classified by variety and age group. Italian (Fellenberg) and Stanley are the two most important varieties, making up 52% of the total number of trees.

In southwestern Ontario, **Table VII,** there is a slight increase in plantings, from 18,425 in 1971 to 18,911 in 1976. The Stanley variety accounts for 33% of the total number of trees.

Table VIII compares the 1976 census data with the 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 census. It can be seen that the number of trees is decreasing steadily, from 277,903 trees in 1956 to 101,336 in 1976, an average reduction of 8,800 trees per year. However, the number of European plum trees has only decreased by 1,000 trees per year during the 1971-1976 period.

Table IX shows the anticipated plantings and removals for 1977 and 1978. This crop has declined gradually, but consistently since the 1956 census. The anticipated plantings of 111 acres, compared to removals of 26 acres during the 1977 and 1978 seasons, would indicate that this downward trend is being reversed.

TABLE I — Farms reporting European plums classified according to number of trees on farm

No. of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1-10	3	11	12	5	116	60	207
11-100	—	12	3	7	323	77	422
101-200	—	5	—	1	113	27	146
201-500	—	—	—	4	77	19	100
501-1,000	—	—	—	1	19	7	27
1,001-2,500	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
2,501-5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,001 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FARMS	3	28	15	18	654	190	908

TABLE II — Number of European plum trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and district

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as % of total trees
California Blue	—	1	—	20	1,754	165	1,940	1.91
Iroquois	—	10	—	25	487	91	613	0.61
V33028	—	15	—	25	601	41	682	0.67
Lombard	10	27	25	17	4,731	368	5,178	5.11
Stanley	—	589	10	465	19,392	6,337	26,793	26.44
Bluefré	—	109	—	241	7,120	2,707	10,177	10.04
Damson	2	28	—	8	5,328	482	5,848	5.77
Bluebell	—	25	10	25	82	21	163	0.16
Grand Duke	—	1	—	29	1,043	68	1,141	1.13
Valor	—	45	—	45	1,797	543	2,430	2.40
Italian (Fellenberg)	—	97	20	654	21,265	5,763	27,799	27.43
German	—	113	23	59	2,512	433	3,140	3.10
Verity	—	73	7	45	1,856	255	2,236	2.21
Reine Claude	—	7	6	16	468	169	666	0.66
Vision	—	132	—	465	4,714	907	6,218	6.14
Pipestone	—	1	—	—	46	1	48	0.04
Grenville	1	1	—	5	34	24	65	0.06
Other Varieties	3	—	6	184	5,470	536	6,199	6.12
TOTAL	16	1,274	107	2,328	78,700	18,911	101,336	100.00
District as a % of total trees	0.01	1.26	0.11	2.30	77.66	18.66	100.00	

TABLE III — Number of European plum trees in the province of Ontario classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as % of total trees
California Blue	995	652	293	1,940	1.91
Iroquois	323	230	60	613	0.61
V33028	680	2	—	682	0.67
Lombard	507	2,215	2,456	5,178	5.11
Stanley	8,883	10,044	7,866	26,793	26.44
Bluefré	8,231	1,927	19	10,177	10.04
Damson	1,734	2,302	1,812	5,848	5.77
Bluebell	121	40	2	163	0.16
Grand Duke	364	199	578	1,141	1.13
Valor	2,216	191	23	2,430	2.40
Italian (Fellenberg)	7,320	7,220	13,259	27,779	27.43
German	1,017	1,046	1,077	3,140	3.10
Verity	2,088	122	26	2,236	2.21
Reine Claude	101	135	430	666	0.66
Vision	5,659	493	66	6,218	6.14
Pipestone	2	2	44	48	0.04
Grenville	19	4	42	65	0.06
Other Varieties	2,211	1,460	2,528	6,199	6.12
TOTAL	42,471	28,284	30,581	101,336	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	41.91	27.91	30.18	100.00	

TABLE IV — Number of European plum trees in the eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence Valley districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of total trees
California Blue	1	—	—	1	0.08
Iroquois	10	—	—	10	0.78
V33028	15	—	—	15	1.16
Lombard	13	23	1	37	2.87
Stanley	554	20	15	589	45.66
Bluefré	109	—	—	109	8.45
Damson	3	2	25	30	2.32
Bluebell	25	—	—	25	1.94
Grand Duke	—	1	—	1	0.08
Valor	45	—	—	45	3.49
Italian (Fellenberg)	39	1	57	97	7.52
German	69	38	6	113	8.76
Verity	73	—	—	73	5.66
Reine Claude	6	—	1	7	0.54
Vision	132	—	—	132	10.23
Pipestone	1	—	—	1	0.08
Grenville	2	—	—	2	0.15
Other Varieties	3	—	—	3	0.23
TOTAL	1,100	85	105	1,290	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	85.27	6.59	8.14	100.00	

TABLE V — Number of European plum trees in the central Ontario and Georgian Bay districts classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as % of total trees
California Blue	20	—	—	20	0.82
Iroquois	25	—	—	25	1.03
V33028	25	—	—	25	1.03
Lombard	18	2	22	42	1.72
Stanley	218	232	25	475	19.51
Bluefré	241	—	—	241	9.90
Damson	3	2	3	8	0.33
Bluebell	25	10	—	35	1.44
Grand Duke	26	—	3	29	1.19
Valor	45	—	—	45	1.85
Italian (Fellenberg)	221	288	165	674	27.68
German	45	7	30	82	3.37
Verity	52	—	—	52	2.13
Reine Claude	15	—	7	22	0.90
Vision	465	—	—	465	19.10
Pipestone	—	—	—	—	—
Grenville	5	—	—	5	0.20
Other Varieties	32	—	158	190	7.80
TOTAL	1,481	541	413	2,435	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	60.82	22.22	16.96	100.00	

TABLE VI — Number of European plum trees in the Niagara district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as % of total trees
California Blue	837	624	293	1,754	2.23
Iroquois	247	180	60	487	0.62
V33028	599	2	—	601	0.76
Lombard	455	1,879	2,397	4,731	6.01
Stanley	4,811	7,291	7,290	19,392	24.64
Bluefré	6,253	851	16	7,120	9.05
Damson	1,701	1,884	1,743	5,328	6.77
Bluebell	50	30	2	82	0.10
Grand Duke	312	178	553	1,043	1.33
Valor	1,625	149	23	1,797	2.28
Italian (Fellenberg)	4,574	5,179	11,512	21,265	27.02
German	568	976	968	2,512	3.19
Verity	1,708	122	26	1,856	2.36
Reine Claude	35	77	356	468	0.60
Vision	4,311	337	66	4,714	5.99
Pipestone	—	2	44	46	0.06
Grenville	4	—	30	34	0.04
Other Varieties	1,795	1,418	2,257	5,470	6.95
TOTAL	29,885	21,179	27,636	78,700	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	37.97	26.91	35.12	100.00	

TABLE VII — Number of European plum trees in the southwestern Ontario district classified by variety and age group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as % of total trees
California Blue	137	28		165	0.87
Iroquois	41	50		91	0.48
V33028	41	—		41	0.22
Lombard	21	311	36	368	1.95
Stanley	3,300	2,501	536	6,337	33.51
Bluefré	1,628	1,076	3	2,707	14.31
Damson	27	414	41	482	2.55
Bluebell	21	—	—	21	0.11
Grand Duke	26	20	22	68	0.36
Valor	501	42	—	543	2.87
Italian (Fellenberg)	2,486	1,752	1,525	5,763	30.47
German	335	25	73	433	2.29
Verity	255	—	—	255	1.35
Reine Claude	45	58	66	169	0.89
Vision	751	156	—	907	4.80
Pipestone	1	—	—	1	0.01
Grenville	8	4	12	24	0.13
Other Varieties	381	42	113	536	2.83
TOTAL	10,005	6,479	2,427	18,911	100.00
Age group as a % of total trees	52.91	34.26	12.83	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of European plum trees in the province of Ontario reported in the 1976 survey compared with numbers in the 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971 surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1976 as a % of 1971
California Bue	—	1,242	2,080	1,894	1,940	102.43
Iroquois	—	—	—	—	613	—
V33028	—	—	—	—	682	—
Lombard	31,150	24,011	16,128	9,041	5,178	57.27
Stanley	43,296	45,188	42,727	33,481	26,793	80.00
Bluefrè	—	—	—	—	10,177	—
Damson	15,690	11,385	8,228	7,904	5,848	73.99
Bluebell	—	—	—	—	163	—
Grand Duke	23,760	15,960	8,025	3,599	1,141	31.70
Valor	—	—	—	—	2,430	—
Italian (Fellenberg)	81,812	67,611	52,245	34,777	27,779	79.88
German	19,313	10,466	6,707	3,861	3,140	81.33
Verity	—	—	—	—	2,236	—
Reine Claude	32,670	15,506	8,521	2,645	666	25.18
Vision	—	—	—	—	6,218	—
Pipestone	—	—	—	—	48	—
Grenville	—	—	—	—	65	—
Other Varieties	30,212	13,601	10,197	9,350	6,199	66.30
TOTAL	277,903	204,700	154,858	106,552	101,336	96.10

TABLE IX — Anticipated plantings and removals of European plum trees, 1977 and 1978

District	Anticipated Plantings				Anticipated Removals			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms
Southwestern Ontario	8.2	9	6.5	4	0.8	2	3.0	1
Niagara	62.5	49	24.7	12	18.9	19	2.0	3
Georgian Bay	0.5	1	—	—	—	—	1.0	1
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	0.5	1	8.0	1	0.5	1	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Province	71.7	60	39.2	17	19.9	22	6.0	5

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